



# **BBHRP Assessment Using Ground and Satellite-based High Spectral Resolution IR: Update on TOA**



**Hank Revercomb, Dave Tobin, Dave Turner,  
Bob Knuteson, Leslie Moy, Dan DeSlover,  
Bob Holz, Jun Li  
University of Wisconsin - Madison  
Space Science and Engineering Center**

**ARM IRF, Washington, DC  
3-5 September 2006**

# ARM STM Topics/ IRF Update



**A. Project Goal/Objectives, Approach, and Tasks**

**B. TOA using AIRS (9/2002-3/2005, Clear sky)**

- AIRS-LBLRTM radiances
- AIRS Surface Properties
- GOES Fluxes compared to RRTM (with AIRS Surface Properties)

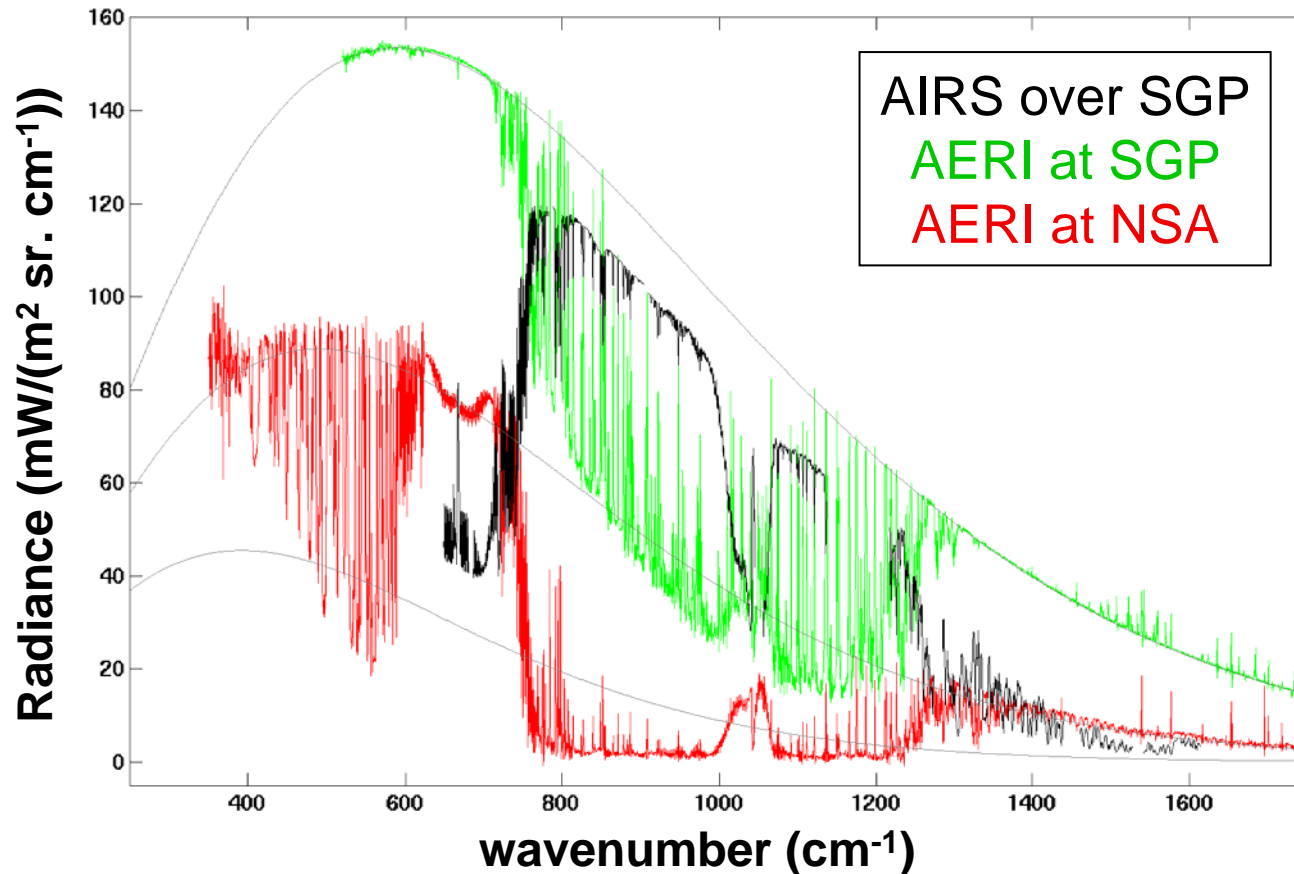
**C. Surface (2000-2005, Clear Sky)**

- AERI-LBLRTM radiances
- Pyrgeometer Fluxes compared to RRTM

**D. Future Plans**

**Backup: AIRS - Scanning HIS comparisons**

# Use of High Spectral Resolution Data



**New thrust is applying high resolution from Space to ARM/BBHRP  
(NASA AIRS on Aqua, Eumetsat IASI on Metop)**



# Project Approach

---

- ◆ **AIRS and AERI high spectral resolution TOA and surface radiances together strongly constrain atmospheric heating/cooling rates, lower and upper level atmospheric water vapor and temperature, clouds, and surface properties. We use this information to assess the accuracy of the BBHRP inputs, RT calculations, & parameterizations.**
- ◆ **Derive products consistent with observed radiance spectra, including**
  - Refined cloud properties (surface and TOA)
  - Upper level moisture distributions (TOA)
  - Detailed surface properties (TOA)
  - Radiation constraints over extended GCM grid cells (TOA)
- ◆ **Special strengths of high resolution with broad spectral coverage:**
  - Better sensitivity & heights for low optical depth clouds
  - Nighttime and low-sun cloud and surface properties
  - Better isolation of upper level water vapor influencing TOA flux
  - More complete spectral coverage
- ◆ **Scanning HIS is used to validate satellite radiances & algorithms**
- ◆ **Phasing: Clear SGP-CF to establish tools (extension and refinement of current results covering 1996-2006), proceed to cloudy SGP-CF, then NSA, TWP, AMF, and finally to the grid cell scale for each**

# New TOA Cases using AIRS

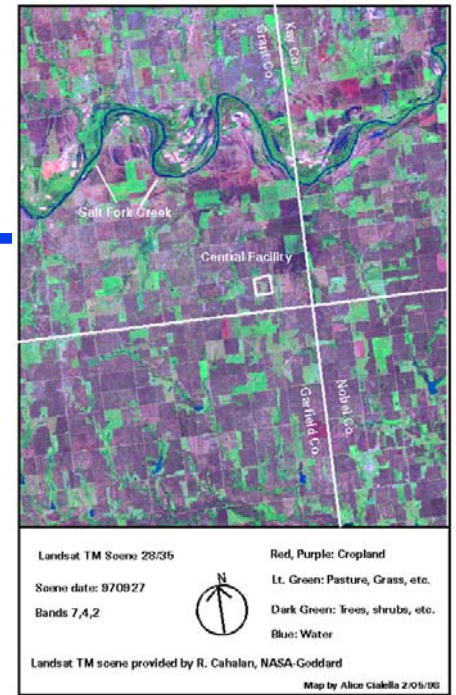
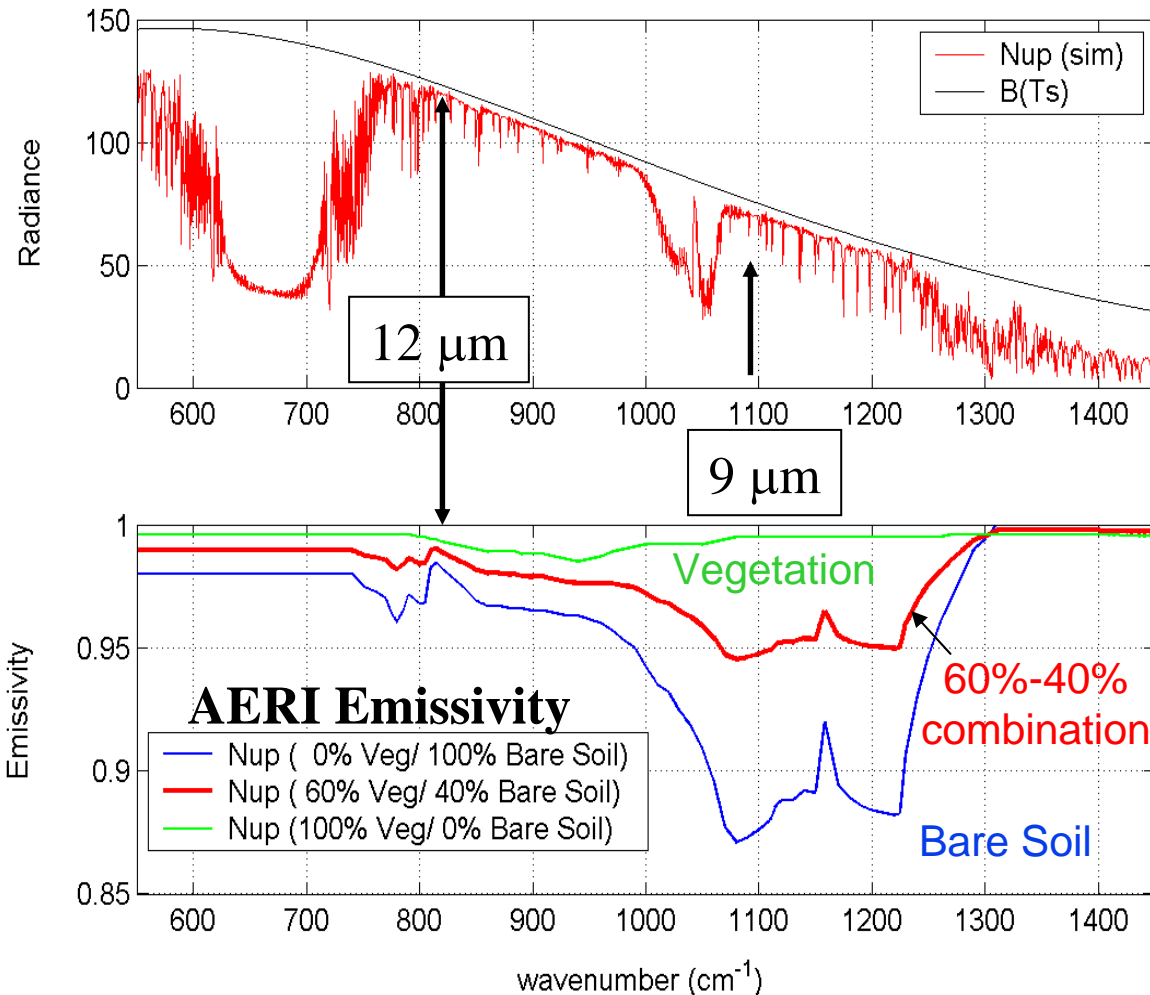
Sept 2002-March 2005



- ◆ Radiance & flux calculations performed for all overpasses (clear and cloudy conditions, no constraint on RAOB timeliness, allowing evaluation of selection criteria)
- ◆ More AIRS data available in data sets
- ◆ Stratosphere uses ECMWF with cold bias correction

Characteristic	1 <sup>st</sup> Cut-ARM STM	Now- IRF
AIRS overpass criteria for LBLRTM and RRTM calculations	Clear only, for AIRS 3x3 FOV groups with center within 50 km of SGP CF	All AIRS 3x3 FOV groups with center within 50 km of SGP CF
Number of clear cases	3,253 Total, 1,905 Day, 1,348 Night	15,389 Total, 7,190 Day, 8,199 Night
Clear criteria	ARSCL Cloud Mask, AERI MWR SD, and AIRS surface Properties ( $\epsilon > 1$ cloudy)	ARSCL Cloud Mask and AIRS surface Properties
AIRS data included	Mixture of versions and L1B files providing limited AIRS products	Version 4 with retrievals, surface T & emissivity, and cloud fraction by FOV
Atmospheric State below 70 mb	RAOBS within 1 hour of overpass, microwave scaled WV	Temporal interpolation of bounding RAOBS, microwave scaled WV
Atmospheric State 70 - 0.1 mb	US Standard Climatology-fixed	ECMWF with cold bias correction from MIPAS
Atmospheric State 0.1 - 0.005 mb	US Standard Climatology-fixed	US Standard Climatology-fixed
Ozone	TOMS total column, US Standard profile shape	TOMS total column, US Standard profile shape
Surface Temperature and Emissivity	Fit AIRS for vegetated fraction	Fit AIRS for vegetated fraction

# Surface properties from AIRS using AERI-observed surface emissivity

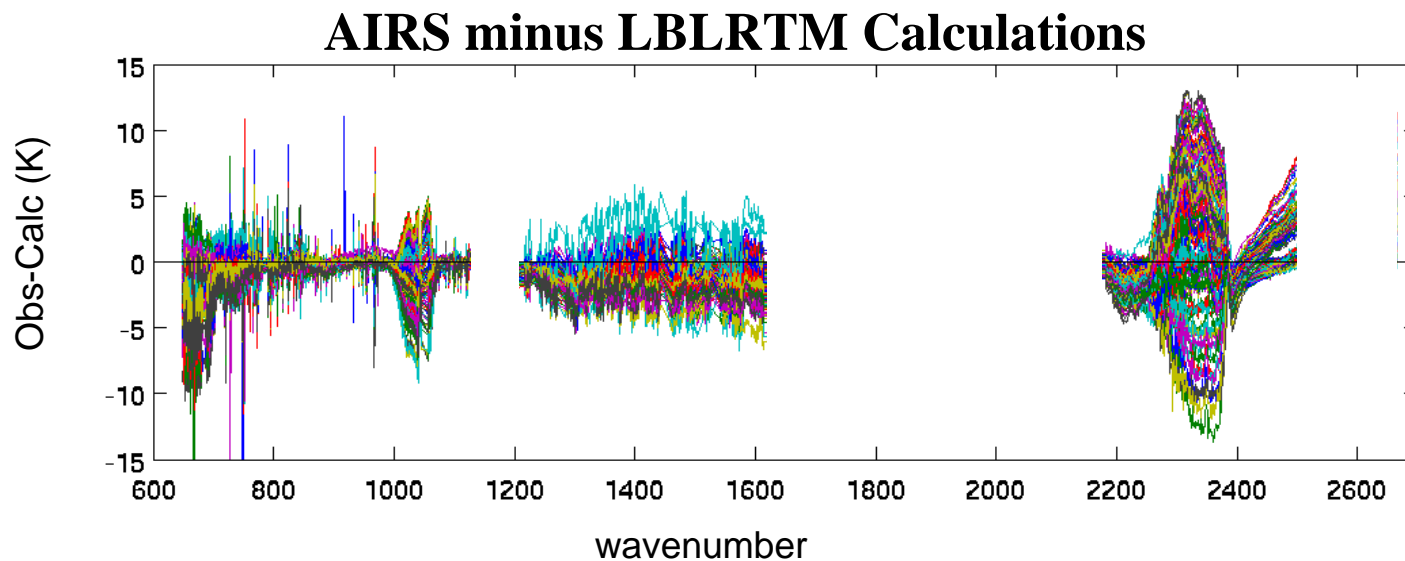
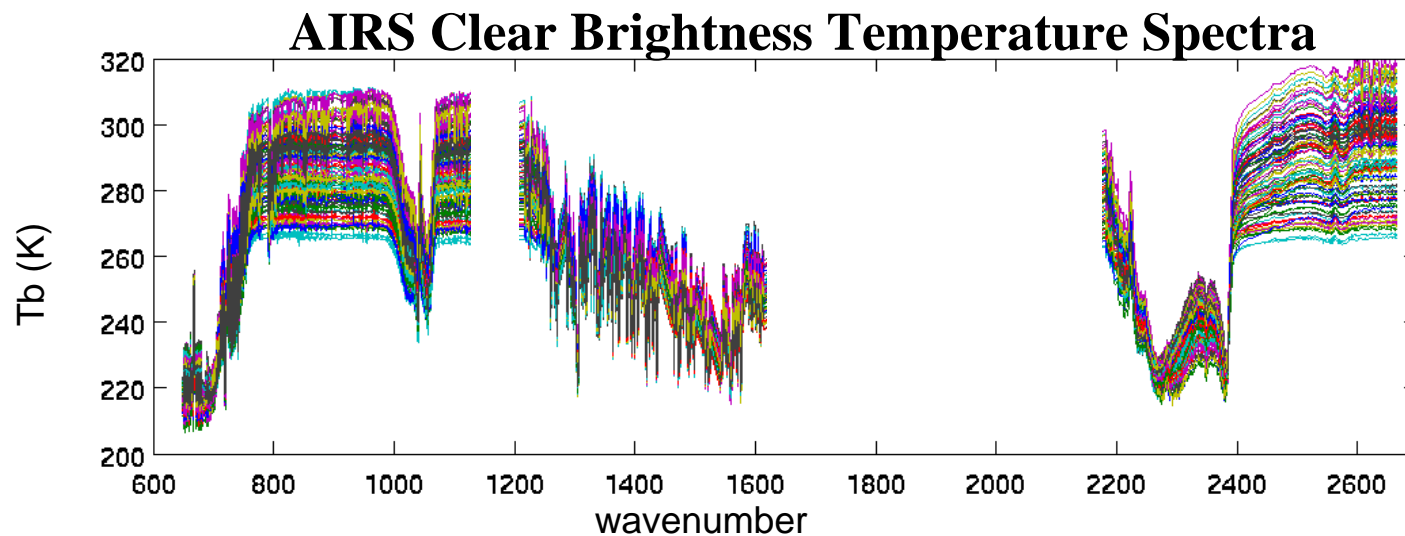


## *Technique*

Surface Temperature from  
assuming emissivity  
 $\epsilon (12\ \mu\text{m}) = 0.985$

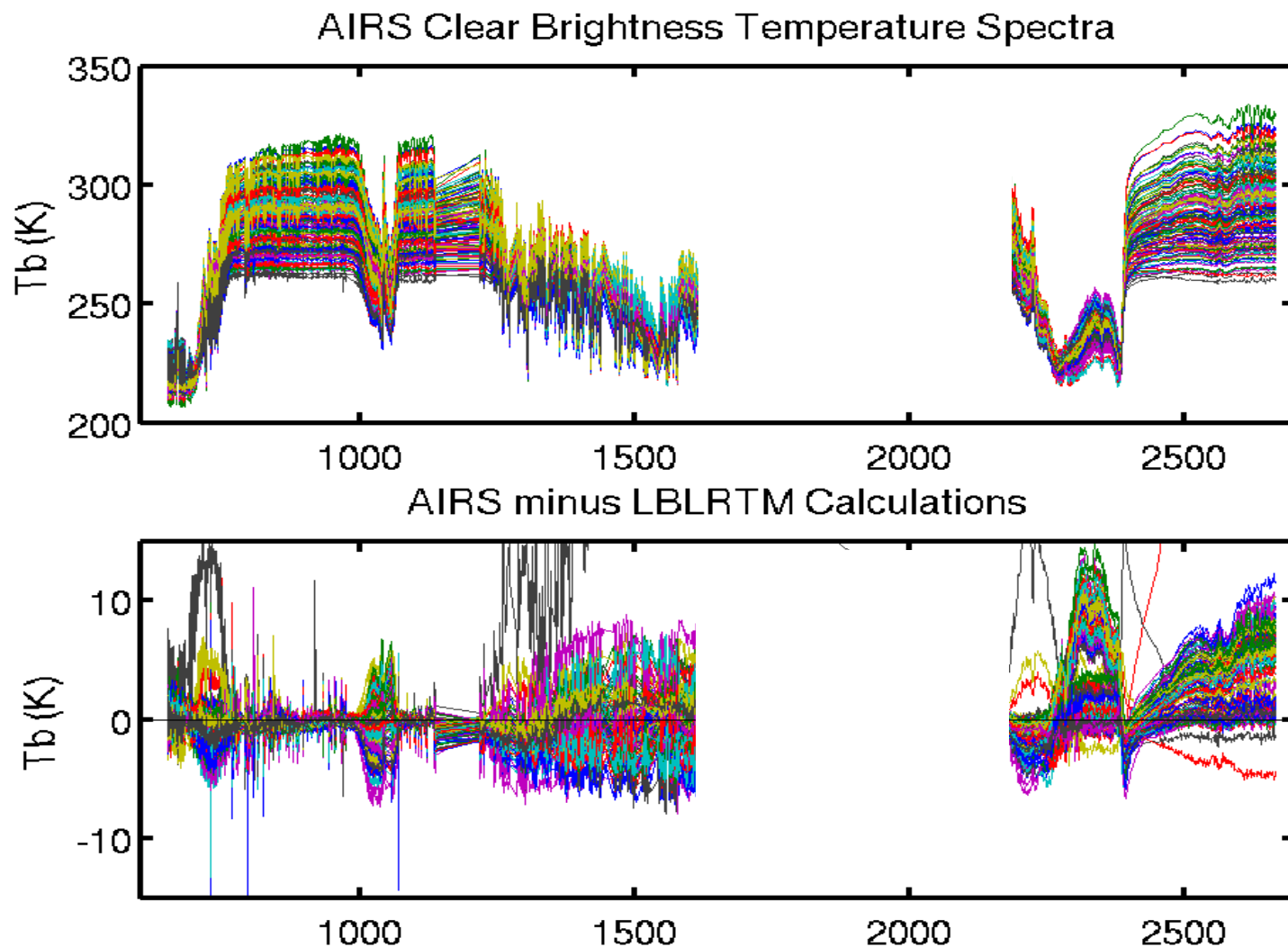
Vegetation Fraction from  
fitting linear combination of  
Bare Soil and Vegetation  
 $9\ \mu\text{m}$  radiance

# Clear Sky AIRS minus LBLRTM



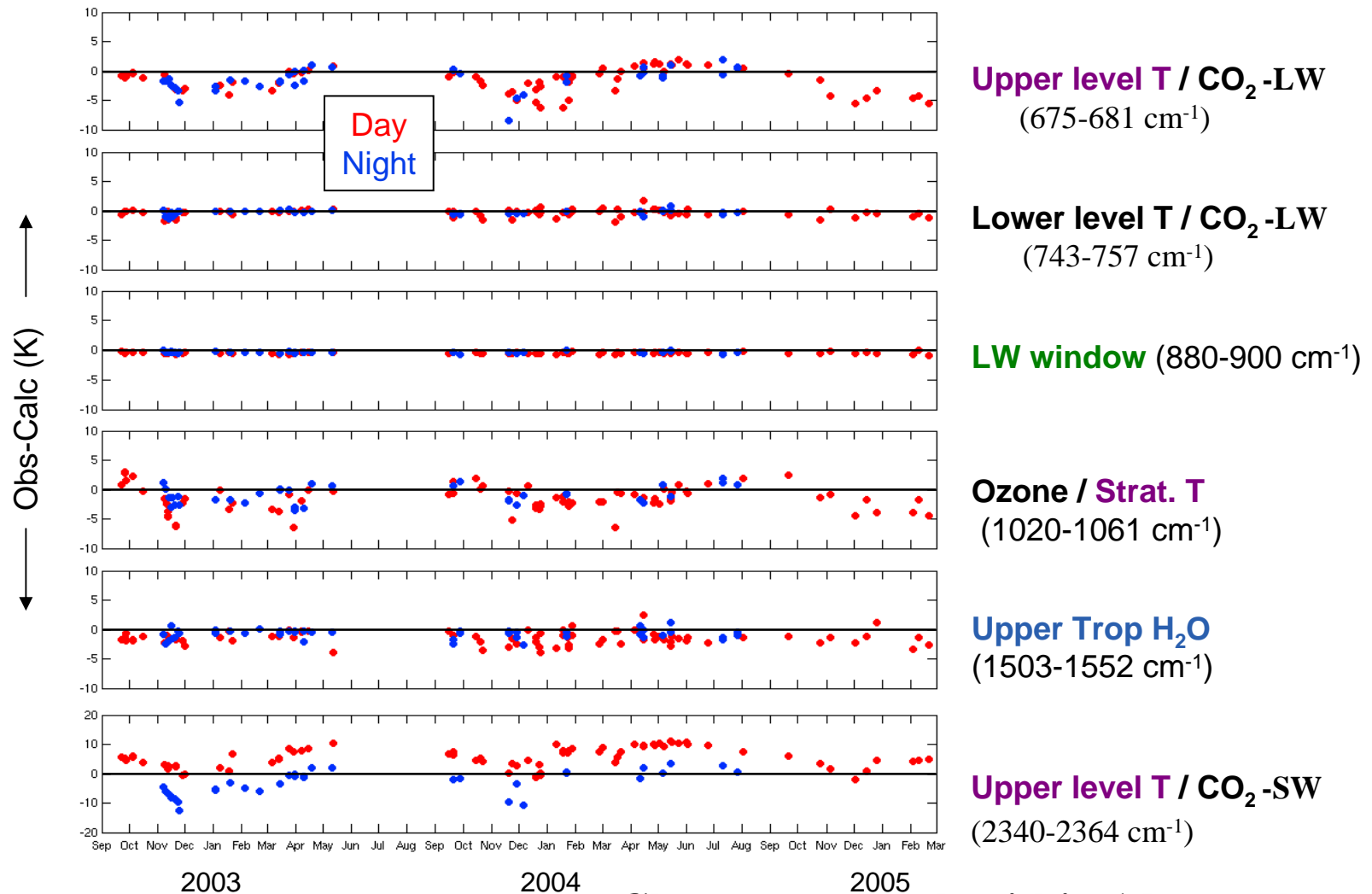
# New Clear Sky AIRS minus LBLRTM

Now 15k clear sky profiles- subset shown





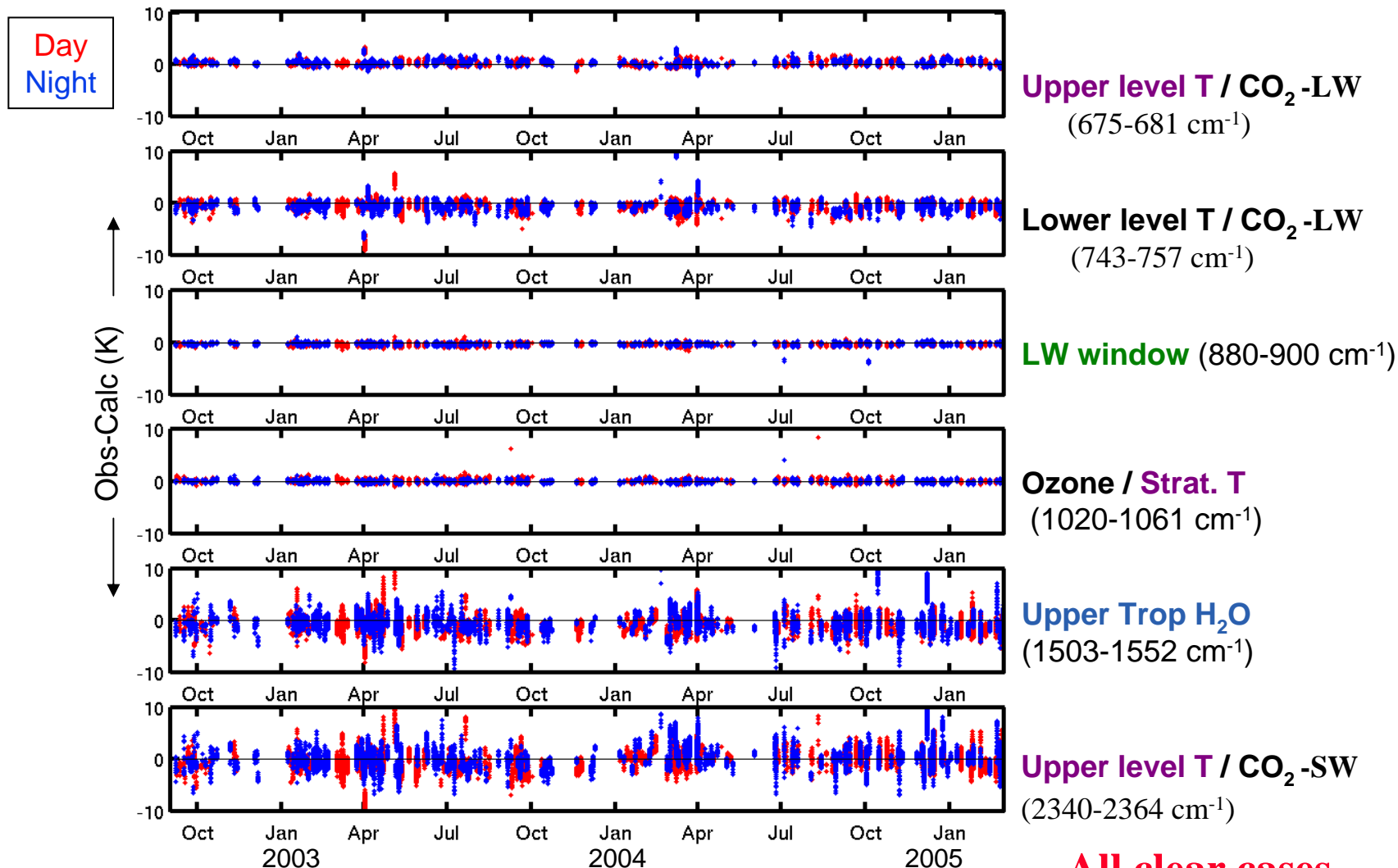
# Time Series of AIRS-Calc for various spectral regions



Clear cases, Raob within 1 hour, closest FOV

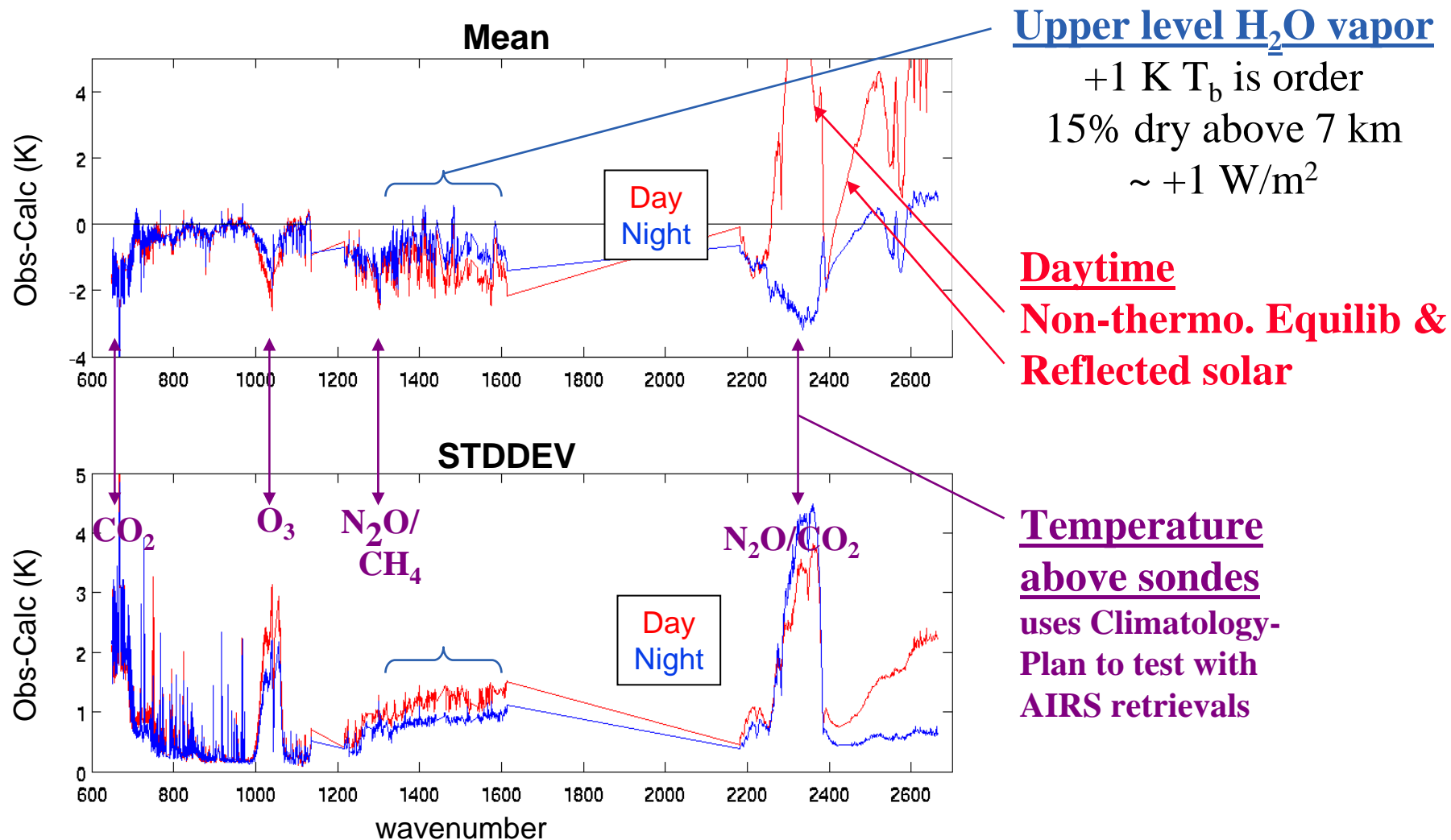
# New Time Series of AIRS-Calc

Upper level T & O<sub>3</sub> much better



All clear cases

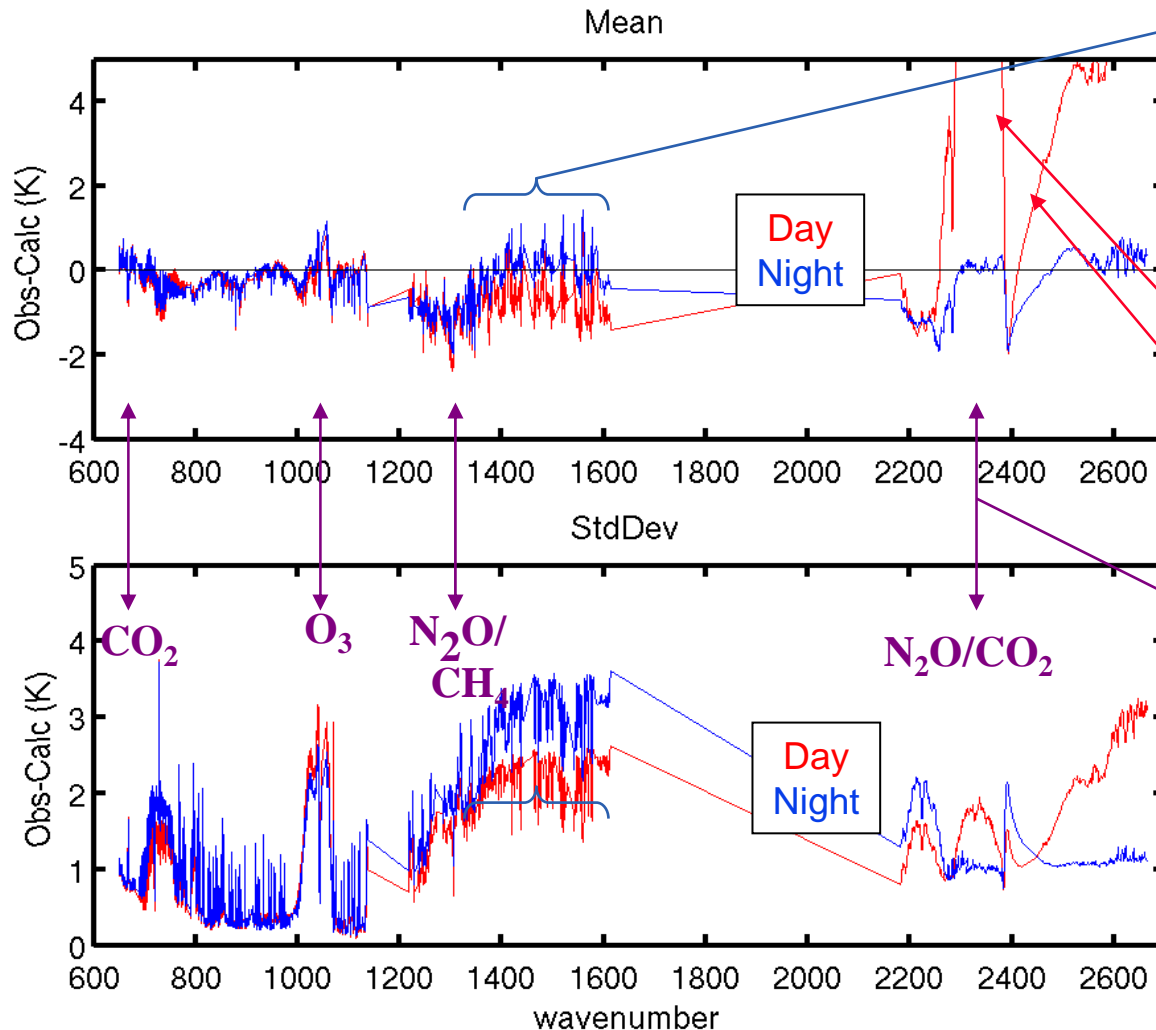
# AIRS minus LBLRTM, Mean & SD



# New AIRS minus LBLRTM, Mean & SD

Opaque region much better-

larger spatial/temporal differences increase SD for WV & T trop



Upper level H<sub>2</sub>O vapor

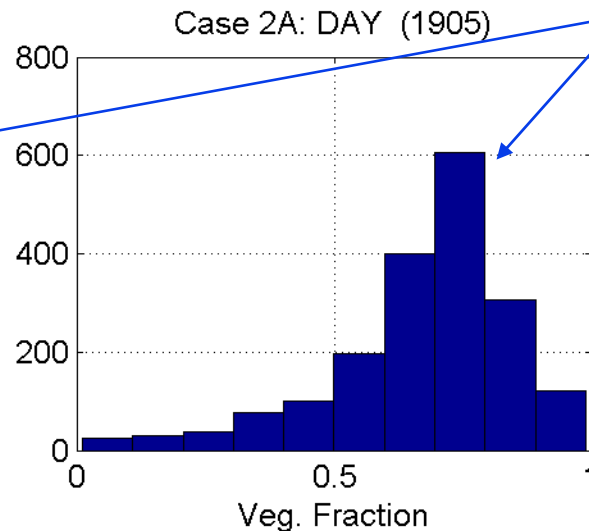
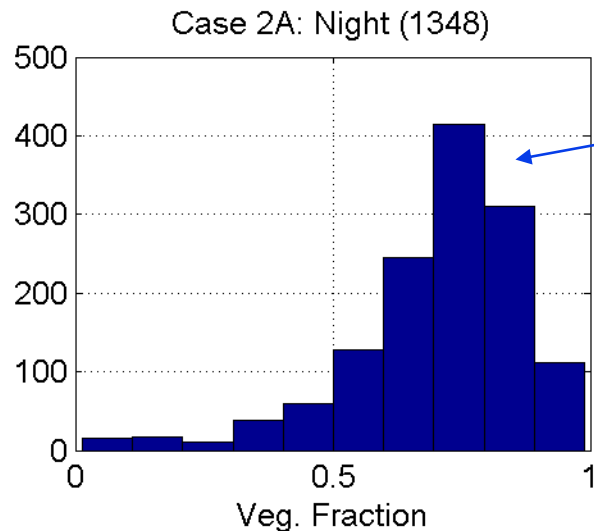
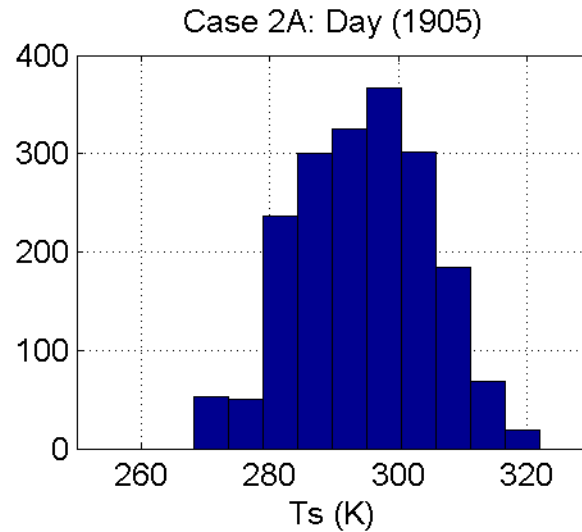
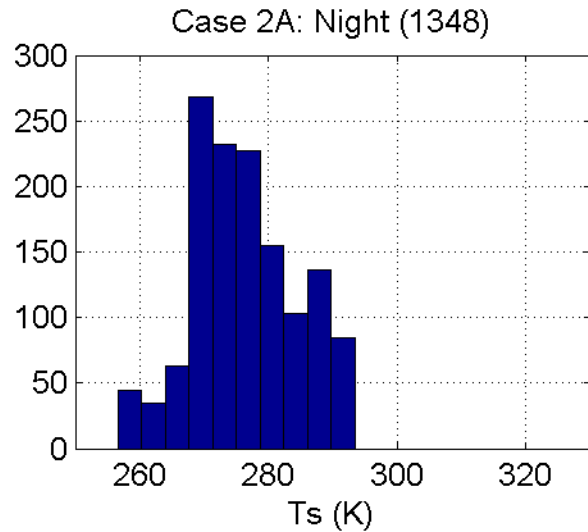
+1 K T<sub>b</sub> is order  
15% dry above 7 km  
~ +1 W/m<sup>2</sup>

Daytime  
Non-thermo. Equilib &  
Reflected solar

Temperature  
above sondes  
uses ECMWF corrected  
for cold bias

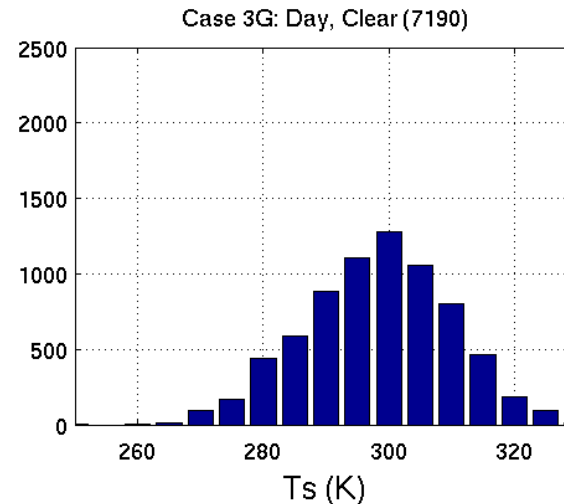
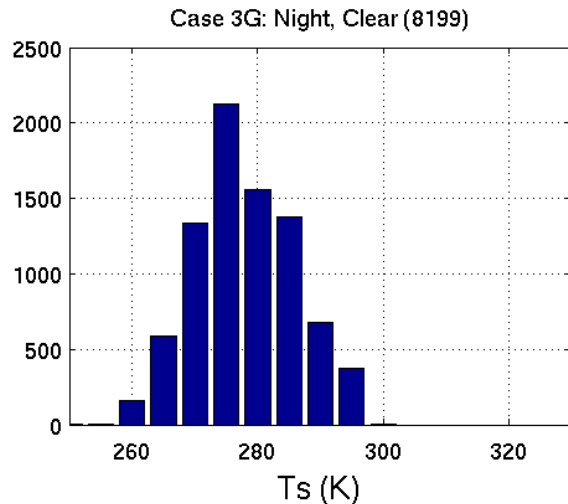


# Surface temperature and Vegetation Fraction Distributions

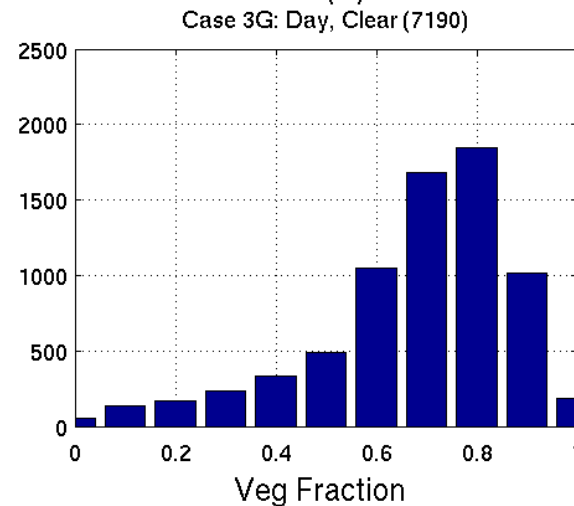
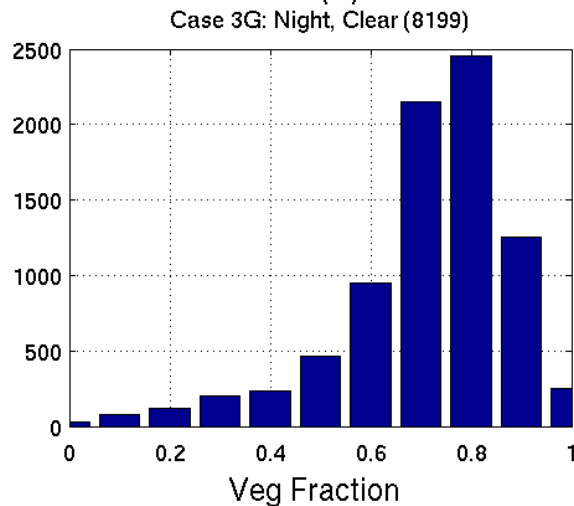


Note similar  
Day & Night  
Vegetation  
Fraction from  
very different  
 $T_s$  distributions

# New Surface temperature and Vegetation Fraction Distributions

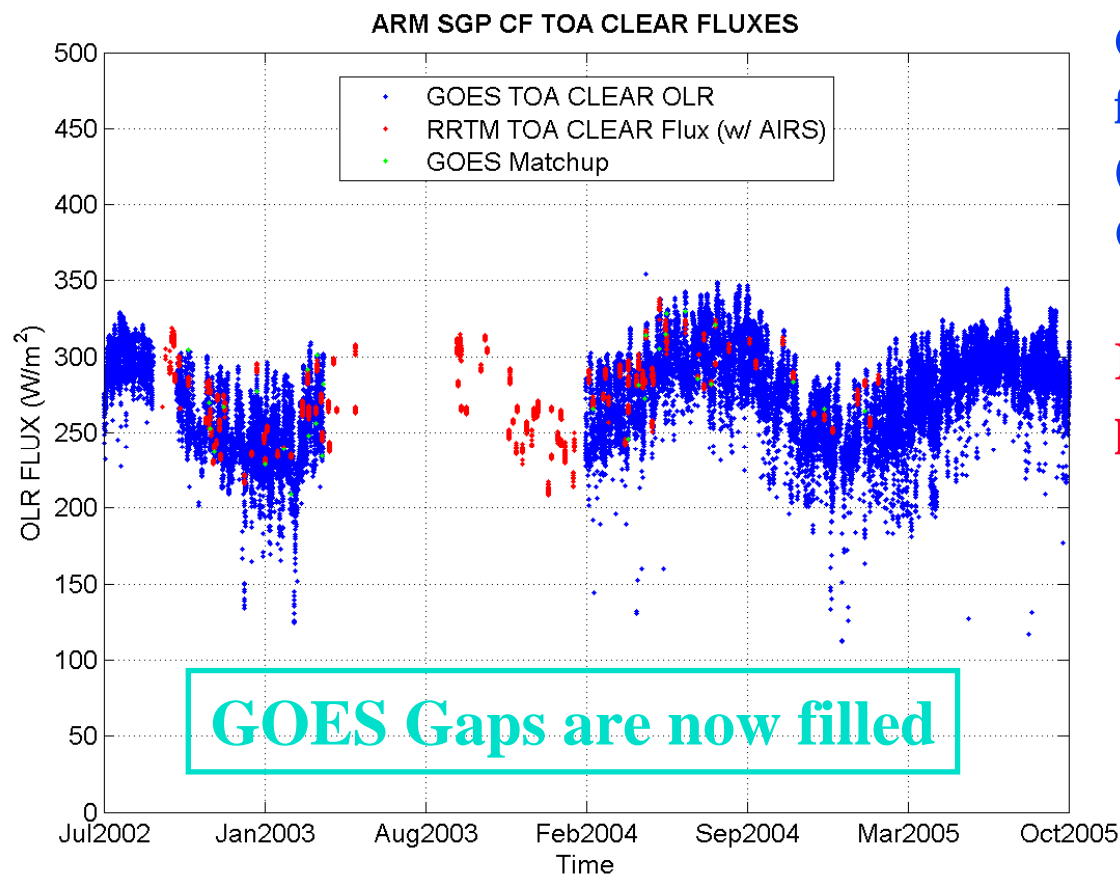


Ts more statistically representative



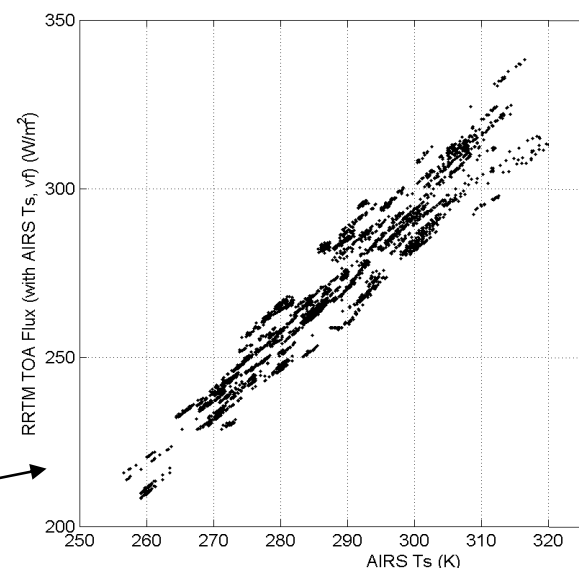
Maintains Vegetation Fraction distributions

# Clear Fluxes: ARM SGP/CF TOA



**GOES Imager TOA flux**  
from Pat Minnis' group  
(based on regression with  
CERES/ERBE radiances)

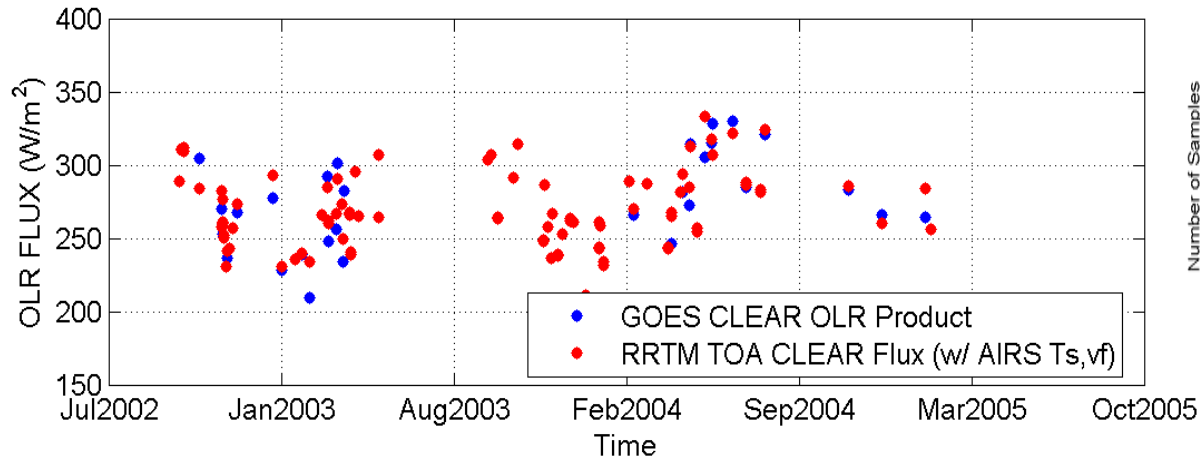
**RRTM uses AIRS surface  
properties**



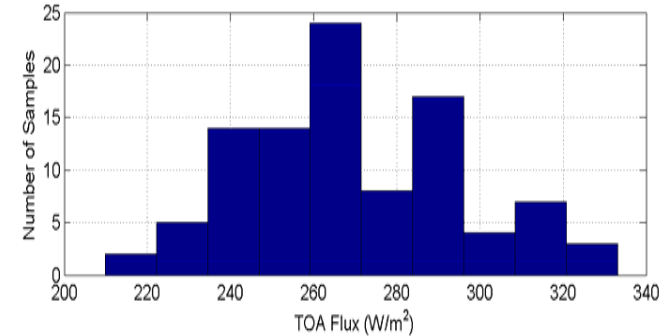
Clear flux strongly correlated with  $T_s$

# Co-located Clear Flux Comparison

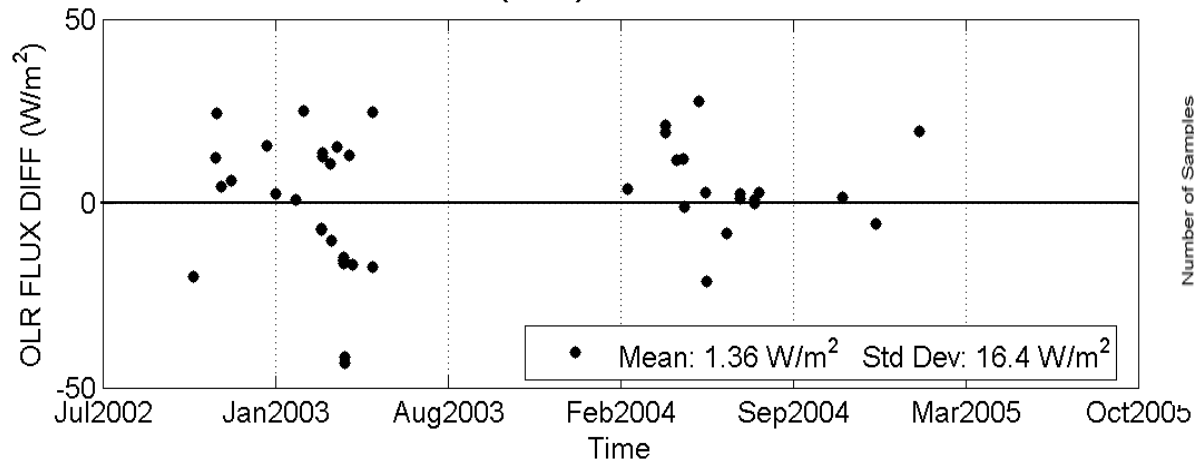
ARM SGP CF TOA CLEAR FLUXES



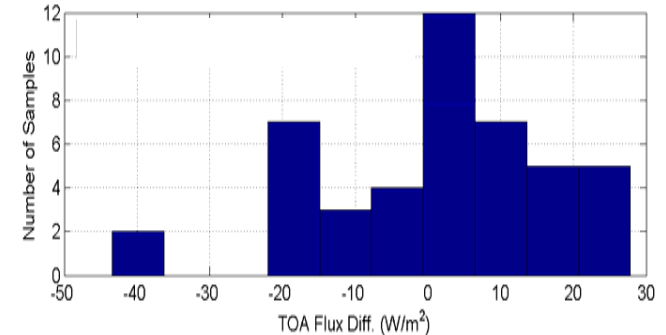
RRTM for Clear AIRS FOVs



RRTM(AIRS) - GOES OLR Flux



RRTM/AIRS minus GOES TOA Flux



**GOES flux: within  
10 km of CF &  
1 hour of AIRS**

**In error— AIRS surface not actually included**  
**AIRS surface  
properties: closest  
pixel (15 km diam)**  
**Avg =  $1.36 \text{ W/m}^2$**   
**SD =  $16.4$**   
 **$\sim p-p = 60$**



# Progress/Status Summary



- ◆ **Making progress on structure and nearing completion of clear sky baseline using AIRS surface information**
- ◆ **Found error in surface properties for previous flux calculations**
- ◆ **Ready to start handling Cloudy conditions, beginning with overcast SGP**
- ◆ **Will complete clear SGP (1996-2006) and extend to Arctic, Tropics, and AMF (Niger) central sites**
- ◆ **Still expect to add IASI morning data to AIRS PM when it becomes available**
- ◆ **Plan to add direct use of CERES data**

# Backup: AIRS - Scanning HIS comparisons



- ◆ **Validate AIRS Radiance  
Absolute Calibration**
- ◆ **Demonstrate consistency with  
ARM radiances**

# UW Scanning HIS: 1998-Present

HIS: High Resolution Interferometer Sounder (1985-1998)

## Characteristics

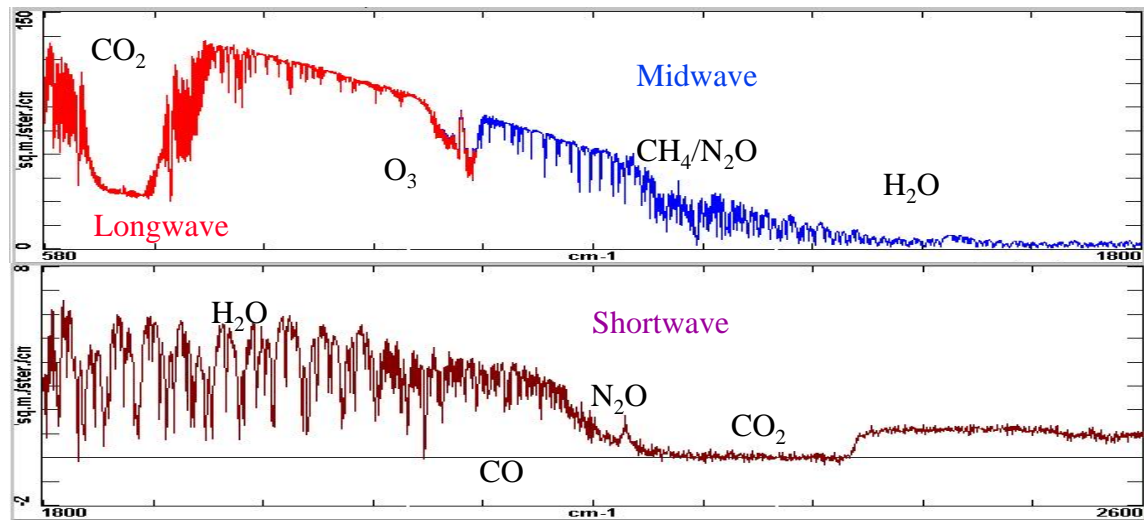
**Spectral Coverage:** 3-17 microns

**Spectral Resolution:**  $0.5 \text{ cm}^{-1}$

**Resolving power:** 1000-6000

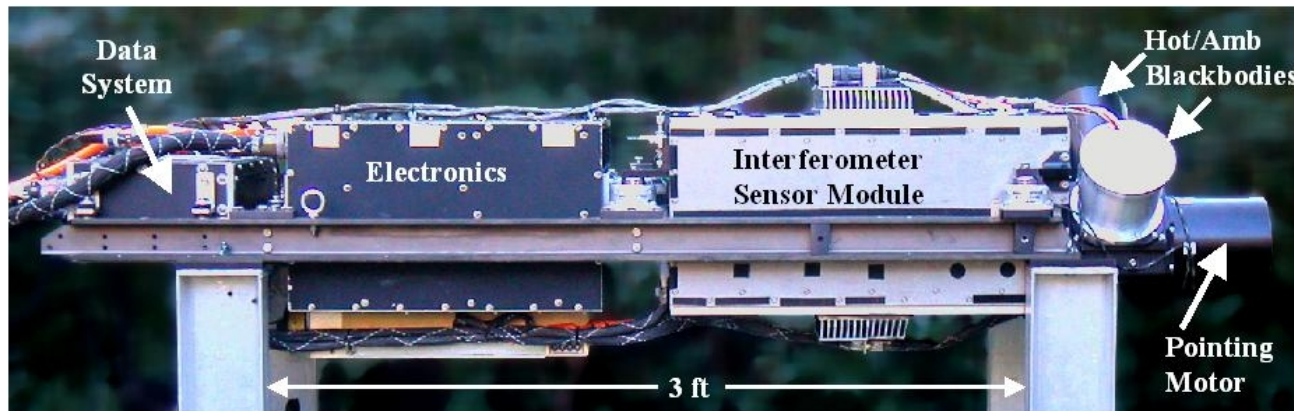
**Footprint Diam:** 1.5 km @ 15 km

**Cross-Track Scan:** Programmable  
including uplooking zenith view



## Applications:

- ◆ **Radiances for Radiative Transfer**
- ◆ **Temp & Water Vapor Retrievals**
- ◆ **Cloud Radiative Prop.**
- ◆ **Surface Emissivity & T**
- ◆ **Trace Gas Retrievals**





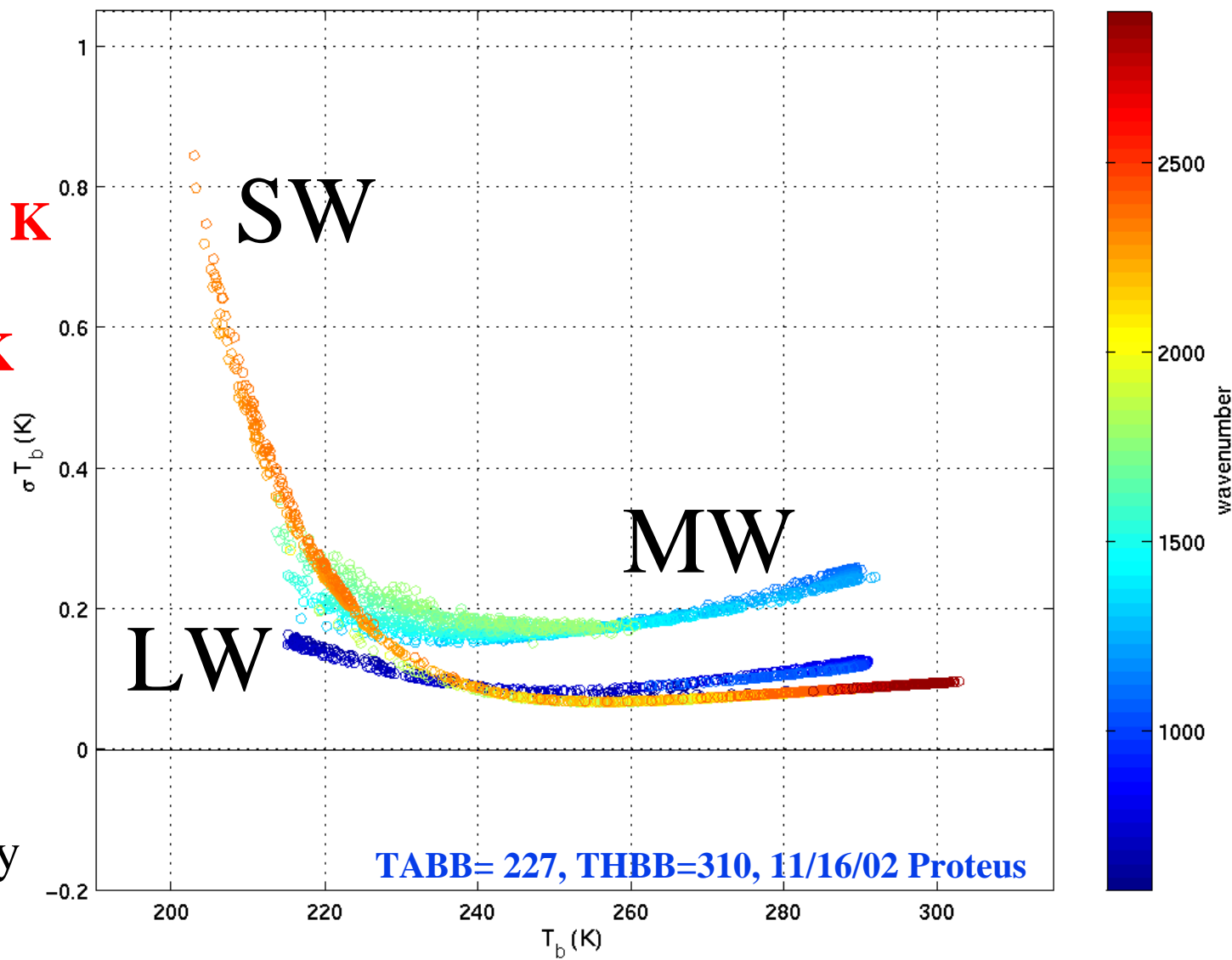
# Scanning-HIS

## Radiometric Calibration Accuracy

Similar to AERI description in Best, et al., CALCON 2003

3-sigma  
T<sub>b</sub> error  
mostly < 0.2 K  
for  
T<sub>b</sub> > 220 K

RSS of  
Errors in  
T<sub>HBB</sub>, T<sub>ABB</sub>  
T<sub>Rfl</sub>  
ε<sub>HBB</sub>, ε<sub>ABB</sub>  
+ 10% of  
non-linearity  
correction





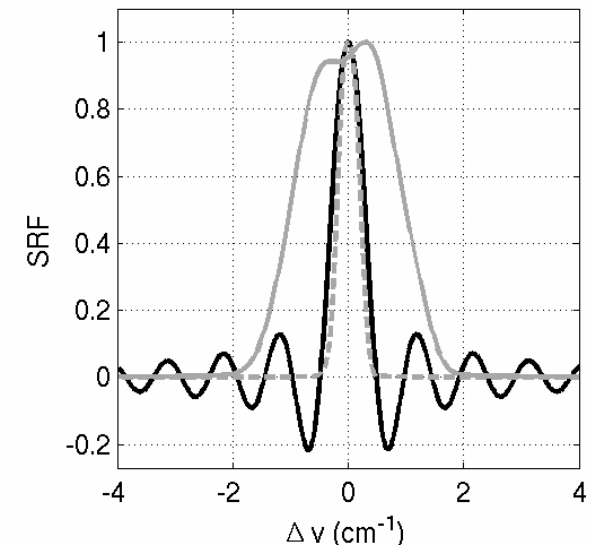
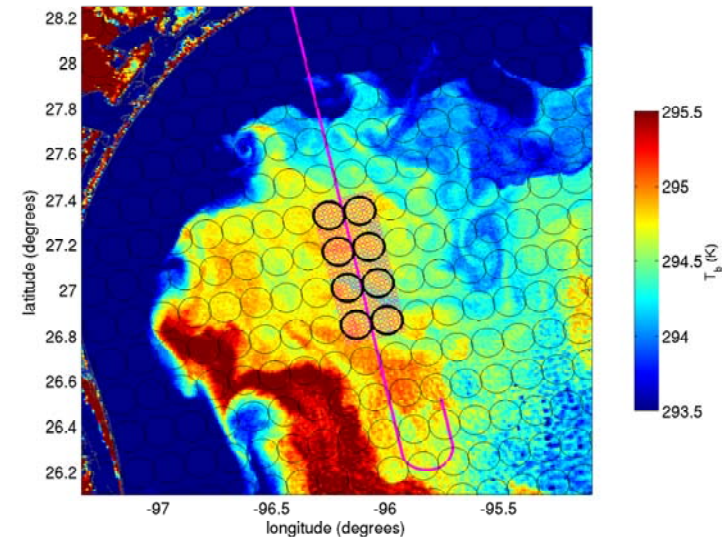
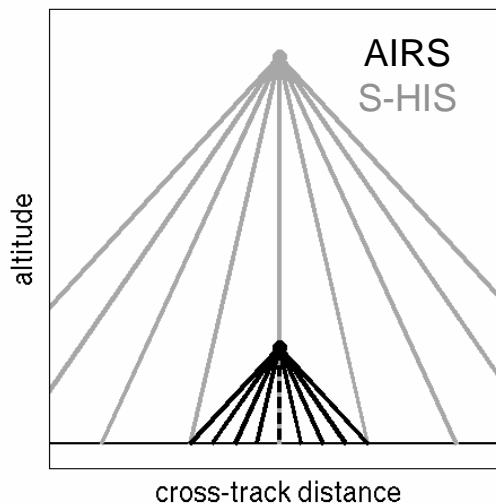
# AIRS / S-HIS Comparison Methodology

$$\frac{(\text{Obs}_{\text{AIRS}} - \text{Calc}_{\text{AIRS}}) \otimes \text{SRF}_{\text{SHIS}}}{(\text{Obs}_{\text{SHIS}} - \text{Calc}_{\text{SHIS}}) \otimes \text{SRF}_{\text{AIRS}}}$$

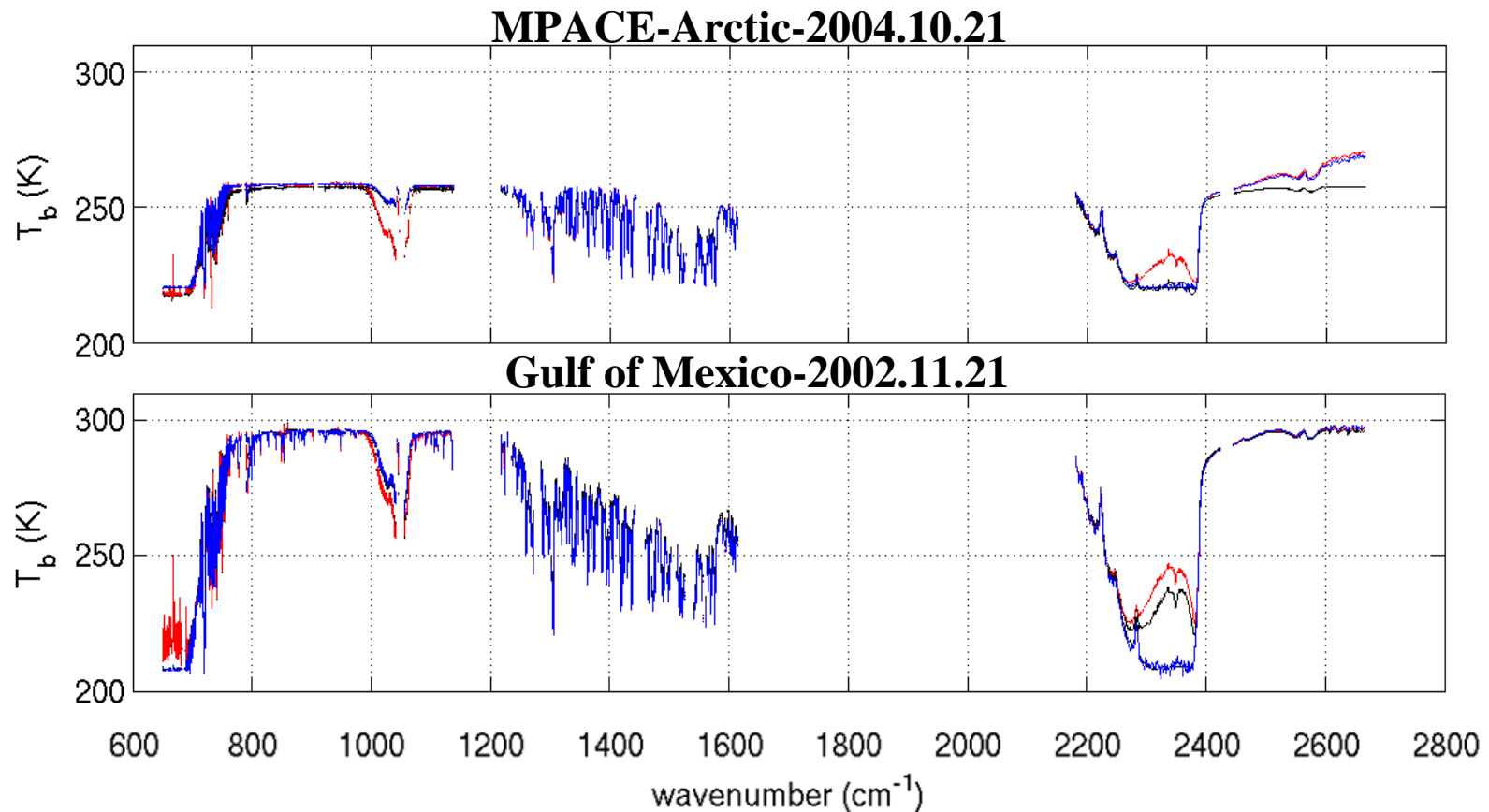
Spatial colocation is achieved by selecting scenes with low variability and covering the full AIRS FOVs with SHIS observations

The double obs-calc method accounts for altitude and view angle differences and differences in instrument lineshapes

Channels with high sensitivity above the aircraft altitude are excluded from the final comparisons



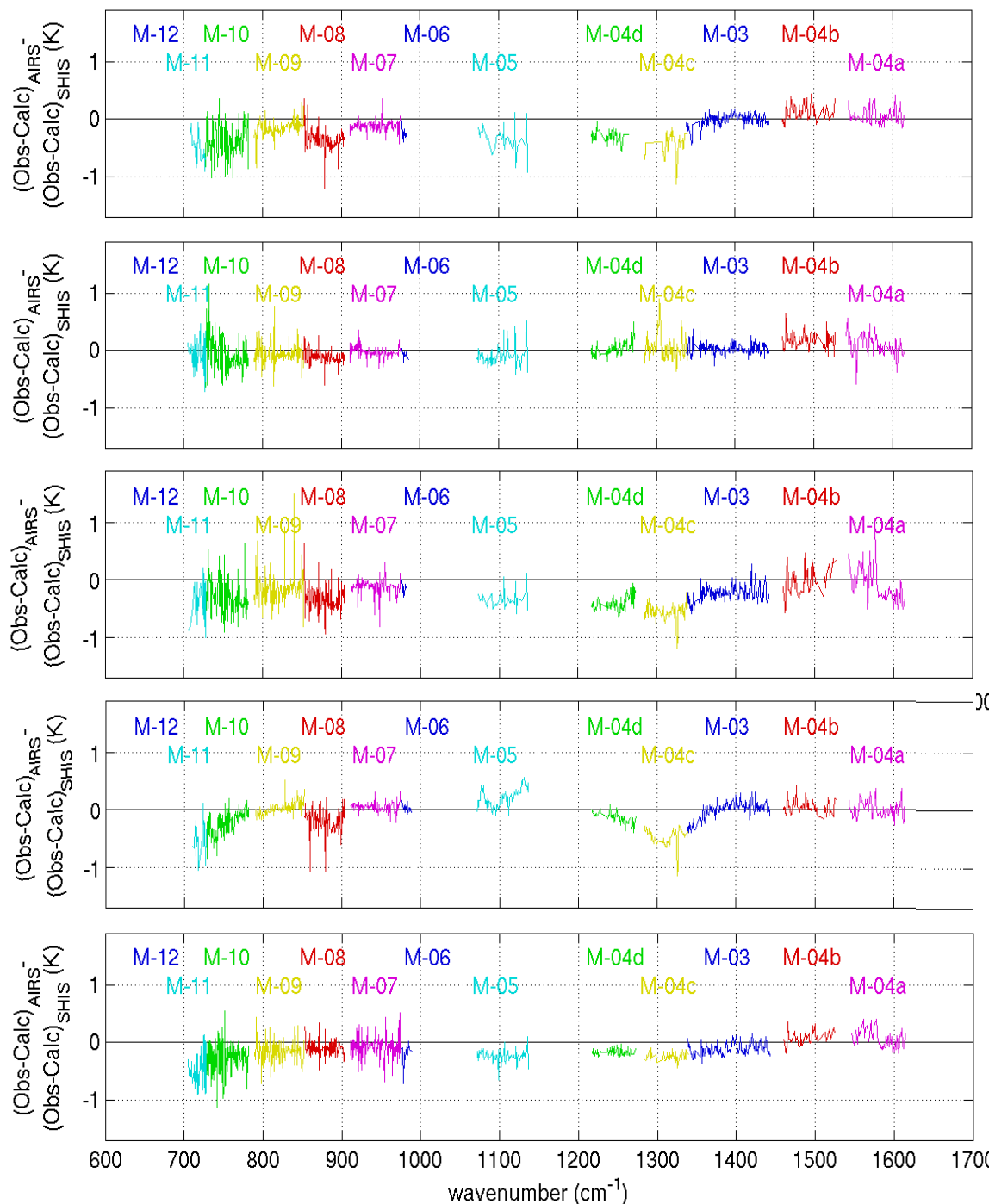
# Example **AIRS** & **SHIS** Brightness T Spectra



**Comparisons shown for AIRS spectral coverage—  
SHIS is continuous**

# AIRS-SHIS Summary

- Radiance validation is remarkably good
- Includes Tropical to Arctic atm.
- Extends over > 3 years
- $\text{HNO}_3$  creates 08, 04c, 04d biases
- Small 05= $\text{O}_3$ ?
- Small LW  $\text{CO}_2$  diffs: above plane contributions?



2002.11.16  
ARM-SGP

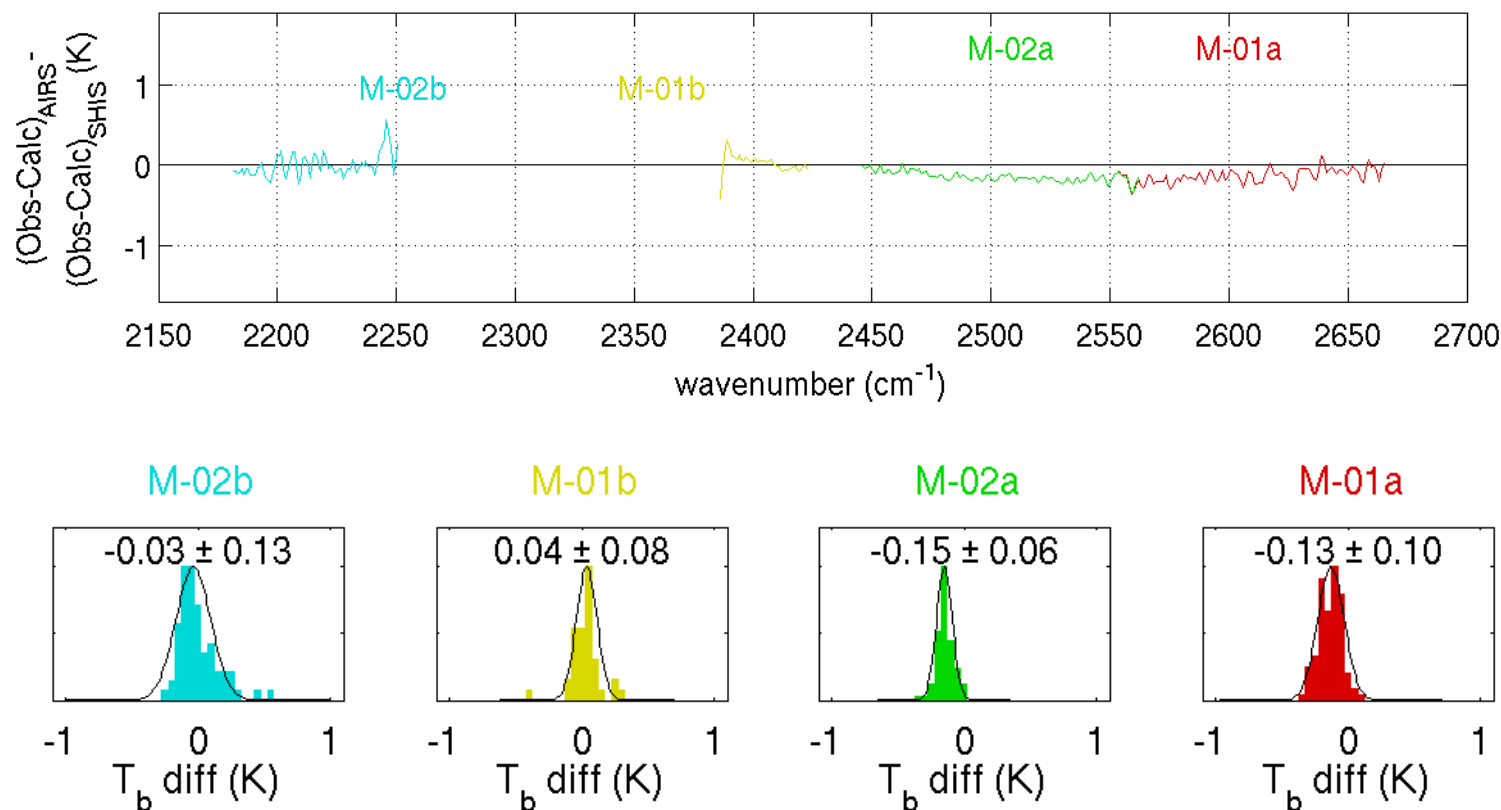
2002.11.21  
Gulf of Mex

2004.09.07  
Italy

2004.10.21  
Arctic

2006.01.17  
Tropical

# AIRS-SHIS Summary: Shortwave (2004.09.07)



## 1<sup>st</sup> Direct SW Radiance Validation

Excellent agreement for night-time comparison  
from Adriex in Italy